



A CATALOGUE OF THE
FAMILY-GROUP AND GENUS-GROUP NAMES
OF THE COLEOPHORIDAE (LEPIDOPTERA)

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By K. SATTLER & W. G. TREMEWAN

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SYNOPSIS

All the family-group and genus-group names (including variations in spelling) of the Coleophoridae are listed alphabetically; also included is the recently separated family Parametriotidae. Citations of type-species are given, together with bibliographical references to the original descriptions and subsequent designations of type-species. The recent classifications of the Coleophoridae by Căpușe and Falkovitsh are discussed. Fifty-four new synonymies are introduced (2 subfamilies, 8 tribes, 1 subtribe, 42 genera).

INTRODUCTION

THE following catalogue contains the family-group and genus-group names of the lepidopterous family Coleophoridae, i.e. genera which are currently placed in that family, genera which were originally described in the Coleophoridae but subsequently transferred to other families, and genera which, although neither described nor currently placed in the Coleophoridae, were temporarily associated with that family by some authors. Also included is the family Parametriotidae which was recently separated from the Coleophoridae. The type-species of each genus is given, including its original reference, and the mode of its fixation is stated, i.e. by original designation, monotypy, or subsequent designation. Subsequent incorrect type-designations are discussed in the most important instances only.

Under the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, Article 70 (a), the case of a misidentified type-species has to be referred to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. In the case of *Aureliania* Căpușe, 1971, the Commission should be asked to designate formally as the type-species *Coleophora annulatella* Nylander, 1848, the nominal species actually involved.

Each generic name has been checked for homonymy in the catalogues of Neave (1939-66, *Nomencl. zool.* 1-6). All senior homonyms have been checked in the original literature for validity and spelling.

Names that have been proposed expressly to replace junior homonyms, and junior objective synonyms that have been used for the same purpose, are referred to in this catalogue as objective replacement names.

Subjective synonymy of the genera is not discussed in detail; however, the present status of each genus is recorded. Unless stated otherwise, the genus-group names were originally proposed in the Coleophoridae (Coleophorae, Coleophorinae).

All references have been checked personally by the authors. To establish the correct date of publication, the following evidence has been taken into consideration: original wrappers and distribution lists of journals, special publications on the works of certain authors, and the publications of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. In all instances the original publications were examined because reprints sometimes differ in date of publication and in pagination. The printed date of publication in a book or journal is accepted as correct, unless there exists published evidence to the contrary.

Family-group and genus-group names are listed in separate sections. All names are arranged in alphabetical order; homonyms, synonyms and unavailable names are cross-referenced. Junior homonyms, junior objective synonyms, and unavailable names (*nomina nuda* and rejected names) are in non-bold italics; unavailable names are marked with a double dagger (‡). The alphabetical entries of all other generic names are in bold italics, as are the names of their type-species. All genus-group names which currently are not placed in the Coleophoridae are marked with an asterisk(*).

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THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE COLEOPHORIDAE BY CĂPUȘE (1971; 1972) AND FALKOVITSH (1972)

Species of Coleophoridae were placed by early authors in the composite genus *Tinea* which at that time comprised the majority of the Microlepidoptera. Hübner (1825) divided *Tinea* into a number of 'Stirpes' ('Stirps' being the equivalent of the family of modern authors), one of the which he named 'Coleophorae'. Bruand (1850) referred to that group as 'Tribus Coleophoridae'. Subsequently, Stainton

(1854), Heinemann & Wocke (1876), Spuler (1910) and many other authors recognized the Coleophoridae as a family. Some authors treated the group as subfamily Coleophorinae of the Tineidae (Kusnezov, 1916; Handlirsch, 1924; Janse, 1932), Elachistidae (Walsingham, 1897; Rebel, 1901), Momphidae (Börner, 1920) and Scythrididae (Börner, 1938); however, in recent years the status of the Coleophoridae as a family has been undisputed.

In the European Coleophoridae, Heinemann & Wocke (1876) recognized the three genera *Metriotes* Herrich-Schäffer, *Coleophora* Hübner (erroneously attributed to Zeller) and *Goniodoma* Zeller, and this has been widely accepted by subsequent authors. Further genera were described from Asia and North and South Africa. Toll (1953) transferred the genus *Augasma* Herrich-Schäffer to the Coleophoridae. *Augasma* was originally described in the Tineidae and subsequently placed in the Augasmiidae (Heinemann & Wocke, 1876), Elachistidae: Momphinae (Rebel, 1901) and Heliodinidae (Spuler, 1910).

The Asiatic genus *Parametriotes* Kusnezov was removed from the Coleophoridae and placed in the separate family Parametriotidae Căpușe (1971: 55). We have not ascertained the validity of the family Parametriotidae but agree with Căpușe that the genus *Parametriotes* should be excluded from the Coleophoridae.

The genus *Coleophora* has always been considered a homogeneous group of species and was merely subdivided into species-groups by past workers (Zeller, 1849; Heinemann & Wocke, 1876; Toll, 1953-1962). However, in three recent papers (Căpușe, 1971; 1972; Falkovitsh, 1972) *Coleophora* was divided into a large number of genera and even into tribes and subfamilies. The division of *Coleophora* in such a manner is contrary to what was the universally accepted concept of that genus. Consequently we have examined the evidence of Căpușe and Falkovitsh.

Căpușe's work is based on Palaearctic species, and those he has studied represent 15-20 per cent. of the known world fauna of the Coleophoridae (currently estimated at approximately 1000 species). The first part of Căpușe's 1971 paper (pp. 14-54) deals with the morphology of the imago (pp. 14-51), the pupa (pp. 51-52) and the larva (pp. 52-54). The second part (pp. 55-66) deals with the taxonomy of the Coleophoridae. Here Căpușe has divided the family into three subfamilies (one of them new) with six tribes (five of them new) and 32 genera (19 of them new, most of the others brought back into use out of synonymy). The work is supplemented by 46 plates illustrating the morphology (head capsules, mouth parts, wing venation, legs, male and female genitalia).

The genera as recognized by Căpușe are poorly defined and based on characters many of which we find unacceptable at the generic level. In the descriptions of the taxa, Căpușe frequently refers to the morphological section of his paper. Although some aspects of the morphology of the imago are discussed in great detail we consider that much of this is irrelevant as far as the widely accepted concept of a genus is concerned. To quote only one example: in describing the legs (pp. 31-33) Căpușe states that with regard to the hind legs '... the medial pair of spurs arises at approximately 0.56-0.76 of the length of the metatibia', over half a page being devoted to listing mostly differences of 0.01 between species. As Căpușe states that the figures quoted for the relative position of the medial spurs are approximate,

differences of 0.01 are meaningless. Quantitative characters (numbers or proportions of segments of antennae, labial palpi, maxillary palpi) are often unreliable because they can be subject to individual variation or differ in closely related species. For example, differences in the number of segments and their proportions are found in the maxillary and labial palpi of closely related species of *Ethmia* Hübner (Sattler, 1967).

Căpușe's descriptions of new genera are often extraordinarily brief. For example, the description of *Amseliphora* consists of a citation of the type-species and a sentence which reads in English translation:

'The morphological characters, of which a detailed description is given in the respective preceding pages, individualize and characterize our genus.'

The name *Amseliphora* (or that of any other new genus) is not mentioned in the 'preceding pages', and to find that 'detailed description' one has to wade through the entire morphological section (pp. 14-54) where, in this case, the type-species *C. niveicostella* Zeller is mentioned on at least 15 different pages. What one then finds has mostly no significance or value at the generic level (e.g. number of antennal segments - a character which is often variable within a species - number of segments of maxillary palpi, length of the galeae, shape of the gnathos arm).

Căpușe has not compared in detail any of the genera with related genera. No keys are provided and it is therefore impossible to associate by an accepted scientific method a given species with its appropriate genus. Although Căpușe, in his morphological section, discussed between 150 and 200 species, in the taxonomic section only about 80 are placed in genera. The generic position of the remaining species was not determined by Căpușe. The plate legends and a footnote on p. 66 indicate that they should not automatically be referred to *Coleophora* s. str.

Apart from the scientific content of Căpușe's paper, its presentation leaves much to be desired. The descriptions of new genera are not always followed by a complete list of the included species; in several cases, species have been newly associated with genera only in the plate legends. No new combinations have been marked as such. In view of the many species mentioned throughout the paper an index to the species would have been desirable.

Căpușe (p. 51) reaches the following conclusion (translated from the French):

'The morphology of the male and female genitalia, likewise the other characters, show the heterogeneity of the genus *Coleophora* Hbn.; and the false impression of resemblance is due to parallelisms and methods of preparation; from the preceding pages it follows that the artificial character of this genus is richly illustrated. Due to the inclusion without discrimination of newly discovered species in the genus *Coleophora* Hbn., this genus encompasses phyletic lines of different origins, the classification of the species being artificial. The situation of the genus *Coleophora* Hbn. is at present similar to that of the former genus *Tinea* L.'

To us, the morphological characters studied by Căpușe (head structures, mouth parts, wing patterns and venation, legs, male and female genitalia) do not demonstrate the heterogeneity of the genus *Coleophora* but on the contrary indicate that the genus is a homogeneous group. Căpușe alleges parallel development of structures but does not cite specific examples; we have not been able to find any

evidence of parallel development. Furthermore, it seems unlikely that methods of preparation (presumably of the genitalia?) would cause superficial resemblance of otherwise distinct structures; rather the opposite is often found when different methods of preparation cause differences to appear where none in fact exist. The characters discussed by Căpușe in the morphological section do not illustrate the artificial character of the genus *Coleophora* but clearly demonstrate in many instances gradual transition from one extreme to another. Căpușe's statement that the genus *Coleophora* unites phyletic lines of different origin is not supported by any concrete examples and in our opinion is without foundation. We have been unable to find any characters which suggest that the species of the genus *Coleophora* have evolved from more than one common ancestor. The species included in *Coleophora* s. l. share a number of important characters, for example, the simple frenulum in the female, the groups of spines on the abdominal tergites, the reduced uncus, the globular, fused gnathos bearing 'androconial' scales, the membranous aedeagus with supporting sclerotized rods, the spines of the posterior part of the ductus bursae, the basic shape of the signum, the position of the moth at rest with the antennae directed forward, and the case-making and leaf-mining habits of the larva. The importance of these characters, which indicate to us the close relationship of the included species, is not diminished by the fact that some have undergone extreme development in certain species.

In a second paper, Căpușe (1972) erected the genus *Falkovitshia* for a new species *marcella*, described from a single male from Central Asia. In the same paper he erected the subfamily Falkovitshiinae and the tribe Falkovitshiini to accommodate *Falkovitshia marcella*, at the same time proposing the subfamily Tolleophorinae to accommodate the previously described tribe Tolleophorini Căpușe, and *Tolleophora asthenella* (Constant). The new genus, new tribe and two new subfamilies are poorly defined and based on characters which are not acceptable at the generic or suprageneric level.

Continuing along similar lines, Falkovitsh (1972) recognizes Căpușe's work, enlarges upon it and adds one new tribe, two new subtribes, 16 new genera and four new subgenera to the taxa separated by Căpușe; one objective replacement name was also introduced. In contrast to Căpușe's paper, that by Falkovitsh is clearly presented. The characters which are used for separating the genera are examined for each genus and presented in a uniform manner. However, we find most of the characters unacceptable at the generic level; they are no more than differences between species. These characters include, for example, length of palpi and proboscis, fore wing coloration, shape of sacculus and cornutus, and shape and sclerotization of ostium bursae. Other characters which have proved significant in some lepidopterous families were found to be of little generic value in the Coleophoridae. We find it impossible to divide the Coleophoridae into well defined units based on the wing venation, which shows considerable variability.

Falkovitsh has not compared in detail any of the new genera with related genera and it is not clear which characters he considers to be most significant. As the paper also lacks a key to the genera it is impossible to place by an accepted scientific method a given species in its appropriate genus.

Falkovitsh erected the genus *Perygra* and subdivided it into three subgenera. He associated *adjunctella* and *agramella* with *Perygra*, but stated that owing to lack of material he was unable to place either of these species in any of the subgenera, even suggesting that a new subgenus might be required to accommodate them. We find it difficult to understand why he was able to include those species in *Perygra* but at the same time was unable to place them in a subgenus.

The division of *Coleophora* into genera as proposed by Căpușe and Falkovitsh deviates from the concept which currently is widely accepted for genera in the Microlepidoptera. This can be seen by comparing the Coleophoridae with recent generic revisions in the Tineidae, Yponomeutidae, Oecophoridae, Ethmiidae, Gelechiidae, Cochylidae and Crambidae. To our knowledge there is no other genus in the Microlepidoptera which has been subjected to such a drastic degree of splitting. By following the principles of Căpușe and Falkovitsh the concept of a genus would be changed to such an extent that its purpose would be lost. The introduction of a genus-group name should indicate major divisions, without transitions, between groups of species, and a genus should therefore be clearly identifiable. This is not the case in the work of Căpușe and Falkovitsh.

The genus *Coleophora* as recognized by previous authors is divided by Căpușe and Falkovitsh into 3 subfamilies, 7 tribes with 2 subtribes, and 44 genera of which two were each subdivided into 3 subgenera. This arrangement takes into consideration only about 130 out of approximately 1000 species of the genus *Coleophora*. Assuming that such studies of the remaining species would produce a comparable number of 'genera', the present genus *Coleophora* would be split into 330 genera.

It can be argued that for practical purposes the division of a large genus might be desirable, and we are aware that the genus *Coleophora* with approximately 1000 species is perhaps a little unwieldy. However, until now, all specialists have been content to subdivide the genus merely into species-groups or sections; for example Toll (1953; 1962), who based his classification mainly on the study of the male and female genitalia of over 500 out of an estimated 600 Palaearctic species.

The generic divisions of Căpușe and Falkovitsh are for the greater part not based on previously overlooked characters but mainly on a reassessment of those which had already been considered by earlier authors. Many of the genera recognized by Căpușe and Falkovitsh do not differ from the divisions of Toll (1962), for example, *Casas* Wallengren (= group 1 of Toll), *Tolleophora* Căpușe (= group 2, section 1 of Toll), *Haploptilia* Hübner (= group 2, section 10, subsection 1 of Toll), *Orghidania* Căpușe (= group 2, section 4 of Toll), *Frederickoenigia* Căpușe (= group 2, section 5 of Toll), *Suireia* Căpușe (= group 2, section 7 of Toll), *Zagulajevica* Căpușe (= group 7, section 2, subsection 2 of Toll), *Glaseria* Căpușe (= group 9, section 3 of Toll), *Helopharea* Falkovitsh and *Cricotechna* Falkovitsh (= group 2, section 12, subsection 3 of Toll), and *Aporiptura* Falkovitsh (= group 8, section 1 of Toll). Group 34 of Toll (1953), which comprises a number of closely allied species, characterized by the pointed gnathos in the male genitalia, was considered a separate tribe Carpochenini Falkovitsh (= Heringiellini Căpușe) and divided into the genera *Heringiella* Börner, *Ionescumia* Căpușe and *Stollia* Căpușe. Such application of genus, tribe or

subfamily names to Toll's species-groups adds nothing to our knowledge of the Coleophoridae.

As a result of our research we have decided to synonymize with *Coleophora* the genera described or resurrected by Căpușe and Falkovitsh (see pp. 196-208). It is possible that some of the genera which we recognize in this paper may also eventually prove to be synonymous with *Coleophora*, e.g. *Ischnophanes* Meyrick. It follows that if there is no necessity for those genera, then higher taxa such as subtribes, tribes and subfamilies are even more superfluous.

The subfamilies Metriotinae and Augasminae and the tribe Coleophorinae: Ischnophanini are based on genera which are currently considered to be valid. However, those genera are morphologically so similar to *Coleophora* that their separation as subfamilies or tribes is unjustified.

During the course of our research we have found the work of Mayr (1969) particularly useful as it expresses, in a clear and comprehensive way, the requirements of modern taxonomic publications.

CHECK-LIST OF COLEOPHORIDAE AND PARAMETRIOTIDAE FOLLOWING CĂPUȘE (1971; 1972)

The following check-list contains the names of the taxa dealt with by Căpușe (1971; 1972). The arrangement of the subfamilies, tribes and genera mainly follows his 1971 paper, but the species are here arranged alphabetically within each genus, as, in several cases, they were newly associated with genera only in the plate legends. No corrections have been made where Căpușe associated species names with wrong authors.

PARAMETRIOTIDAE Căpușe, 1971

Parametriotes Kusnezov, 1915

P. theae Kusnezov, 1915

COLEOPHORIDAE Hübner, 1825

METRIOTINAE Căpușe, 1971

Metriotes Herrich-Schäffer, 1853

M. modestella (Duponchel)

AUGASMINAE Heinemann & Wocke, 1877

Augasma Herrich-Schäffer, 1853

A. aevatella (Zeller)

TOLLEOPHORINAE Căpușe, 1972

TOLLEOPHORINI Căpușe, 1971

Tolleophora Căpușe, 1971

T. asthenella (Constant)

COLEOPHORINAE Hübner, 1825

ISCHNOPHANINI Căpușe, 1971

Ischnophanes Meyrick, 1891

I. monocentra Meyrick

CASASINI Căpușe, 1971

Casas Wallengren, 1881

C. amasicola (Toll)

C. crepidinella (Zeller)

C. leucapennella (Hübner)

C. syriaca (Toll)

C. zernyi (Toll)

HERINGIELLINI Căpușe, 1971

Heringiella Börner, 1944*H. squalorella* (Zeller)*Ionescumia* Căpușe, 1971*I. clypeiferella* (Hofmann)*I. pilicornis* (Rebel)*Stollia* Căpușe, 1971*S. binotapennella* (Duponchel)*S. griseicornella* (Toll)*S. grisescens* (Toll)*S. orotavensis* (Rebel)*S. palaestinella* (Toll)*S. preisseckeri* (Toll)*S. salicorniae* (Heinemann & Wocke)*S. unipunctella* (Zeller)*S. weymarni* (Toll)

RAZOWSKIINI Căpușe, 1971

Razowskia Căpușe, 1971*R. coronillae* (Zeller)*R. flaviella* (Mann)*R. hafneri* (Prohaska)

COLEOPHORINI Hübner, 1825

Coleophora Hübner, 1822*C. albidella* (Herrich-Schäffer)*C. anatipennella* (Hübner)*C. betulella* Heinemann & Wocke*C. currucipennella* Zeller*C. ibipennella* Zeller*C. nemorum* Heinemann*C. palliatella* (Zincken)*Eupista* Hübner, 1825*E. ornatipennella* (Hübner)*Apista* Hübner, 1825*A. gallipennella* (Hübner)*Haploptilia* Hübner, 1825*H. fuscadinella* (Zeller)*H. kroneella* (Fuchs)*H. prunifoliae* (Doets)*H. pseudoprunifoliae* (Căpușe)*H. serratella* (Linnaeus)*Orghidania* Căpușe, 1971*O. gryphipennella* (Bouché)*Frederickoenigia* Căpușe, 1971*F. flavipennella* (Herrich-Schäffer)*Suireia* Căpușe, 1971*S. alnifoliae* (Barasch)*S. badiipennella* (Duponchel)*S. limosipennella* (Duponchel)*S. milvipennis* (Zeller)*Zagulajevia* Căpușe, 1971*Z. gerasimovi* (Toll)*Z. kuznetzovi* (Toll)*Z. tadzhikiella* (Danilevski)

- Amseliphora* Căpușe, 1971
 A. bilineatella (Zeller)
 A. niveicostella (Zeller)
Nemesia Căpușe, 1971
 N. chalcogrammella (Zeller)
Zangheriphora Căpușe, 1971
 Z. laricella (Hübner)
Bourgogneja Căpușe, 1971
 B. gallurella (Amsel)
 B. gogovi (Căpușe)
 B. onosmella (Brahm)
 B. skopuseella (Amsel)
Aureliania Căpușe, 1971
 A. flavaginella Zeller sensu Căpușe
 [= *annulatella* Nylander]
 A. laripennella (Zetterstedt)
 A. sternipennella (Zetterstedt)
 A. therinella (Tengström)
 A. versurella (Zeller)
 A. virgaureae (Stainton)
Bacescuia Căpușe, 1971
 B. moeniacella (Stainton)
Cassigneta Wallengren, 1881
 C. millefolii (Zeller)
Klinzigedia Căpușe, 1971
 K. onopordiella (Zeller)
 K. phlomidella (Christoph)
 K. phlomidis (Stainton)
 K. wockeella (Zeller)
Vladdelia Căpușe, 1971
 V. niveistrigella (Wocke)
Klimeschja Căpușe, 1971
 K. oriolella (Zeller)
Glaseria Căpușe, 1971
 G. biseriatella (Staudinger)
Valvulonia Căpușe, 1971
 V. falcigerella (Christoph)
Damophila Curtis, 1832
 D. alcyonipennella (Kollar)
 D. cuprariella (Zeller)
 D. deauratella (Zeller)
 D. frischella (Linnaeus)
 D. spissicornis (Haworth)
Enscepastra Meyrick, 1920
 E. plagiopa Meyrick
Goniodoma Zeller, 1849
 G. aurogutiella Zeller
FALKOVITSHIINAE Căpușe, 1972
FALKOVITSHIINI Căpușe, 1972
 Falkovitshia Căpușe, 1972
 F. marcella Căpușe

CHECK-LIST OF COLEOPHORIDAE FOLLOWING FALKOVITSH (1972)

The following check-list contains the names of the taxa dealt with by Falkovitsh (1972). The arrangement of the tribes, subtribes, genera and subgenera follows his paper while the species are here arranged alphabetically within the genus.

COLEOPHORINI Hübner, 1825

AGAPALSINA Falkovitsh, 1972

Helopharea Falkovitsh, 1972*H. ledi* (Stainton)*H. plumbella* (Kanerva)*Cricotechna* Falkovitsh, 1972*C. vitisella* (Gregson)*Plegmidia* Falkovitsh, 1972*P. juncicolella* (Stainton)*Agapalsa* Falkovitsh, 1972*A. betulaenanae* (Klimesch)*A. draghiella* (Căpuşe)*A. idaeella* (Hofmann)*A. rhododendri* (Hofmann)*A. unigenella* (Svensson)*A. vacciniella* (Herrich-Schäffer)*A. viminetella* (Zeller)*Phylloschema* Falkovitsh, 1972*P. glitzella* (Hofmann)*Bima* Falkovitsh, 1972*B. arctostaphyli* (Meder)

COLEOPHORINA Hübner, 1925

Systrophoea Falkovitsh, 1972*S. siccifolia* (Stainton)*S. uliginosella* (Glitz)*Aporiptura* Falkovitsh, 1972*A. aglabitella* (Chrétien)*A. gracilella* (Toll)*A. keireuki* (Falkovitsh)*A. klimeschiella* (Toll)*A. ochroflava* (Toll)*A. poecilella* (Walsingham)*A. traganella* (Chrétien)*Symphopoda* Falkovitsh, 1972*S. candidella* (Toll)*S. cygnipennella* (Toll)*S. laskharella* (Toll & Amsel)*S. transcaspica* (Toll)*Oedicaula* Falkovitsh, 1972*O. caliacraella* (Caradja)*O. novella* (Chrétien)*O. serinipennella* (Christoph)*O. stephanii* (Joannis)*O. subcastanea* (Walsingham)*Argyractinia* Falkovitsh, 1972*A. argentariella* (Klimesch)*A. eupreta* (Walsingham)*A. helianthemella* (Millière)*A. ochrea* (Haworth)

- Chnoocera* Falkovitsh, 1972
C. botaurella (Herrich-Schäffer)
C. magnatella (Toll)
C. schirazella (Toll)
- Orthographis* Falkovitsh, 1972
O. (O.) brevipalpella (Wocke)
O. (O.) serratulella (Herrich-Schäffer)
- Phagolamia* Falkovitsh, 1972
O. (P.) chamaedryella (Staudinger)
O. (P.) serpylletorum (E. Hering)
O. (P.) struella (Staudinger)
O. (P.) virgatella (Zeller)
- Monotemachia* Falkovitsh, 1972
O. (M.) auricella (Fabricius)
- Corethropoea* Falkovitsh, 1972
C. elephantella (Falkovitsh)
- Characia* Falkovitsh, 1972
C. haloxyl (Falkovitsh)
- CASIGNETINI Falkovitsh, 1972
Aureliania Căpușe, 1971
Bacescuia Căpușe, 1971
Cassigneta Wallengren, 1881
Perygra Falkovitsh, 1972
P. adjunctella (Hodgkinson)
P. agramella (Wood)
P. (P.) caespititiella (Zeller)
P. (P.) glaucicolella (Wood)
P. (P.) murinipennella (Duponchel)
- Perygridia* Falkovitsh, 1972
P. (P.) sylvaticella (Wood)
P. (P.) taeniipennella (Herrich-Schäffer)
- Luzulina* Falkovitsh, 1972
P. (L.) antennariella (Herrich-Schäffer)
- HERINGIELLINI Căpușe, 1971
Carpochena Falkovitsh, 1972
 [= *Heringiella* Börner, 1944]

SYSTEMATIC LIST OF THE FAMILY-GROUP AND
 GENUS-GROUP NAMES OF THE COLEOPHORIDAE

The family-group and genus-group names of the Coleophoridae are here arranged in a systematic order following Gaede (unpublished manuscript for *Lepid. Cat.*, family Coleophoridae).

- COLEOPHORIDAE** Hübner, [1825]
AUGASMIDAE Heinemann, [1876]
HAPLOPTILIDAE Barnes & McDunnough, 1917
EUPISTIDAE Fletcher, 1929
METRIOTINAE Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
ISCHNOPHANINI Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
CASASINI Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
TOLLEOPHORINI Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**

- HERINGIELLINI Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
RAZOWSKIINI Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
FALKOVITSHIINAE Căpușe, 1972, **syn. n.**
FALKOVITSHIINI Căpușe, 1972, **syn. n.**
CASIGNETINI Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
AGAPALSINA Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
CARPOCHENINI Căpușe, 1973, **syn. n.**
NASAMONICA Meyrick, 1922
ENSCEPASTRA Meyrick, 1920
SANDALOECA Meyrick, 1920
AUGASMA Herrich-Schäffer, 1853
METRIOTES Herrich-Schäffer, 1853
 APLOTES Herrich-Schäffer, 1853
 ASYCHNA Stainton, 1854
COLEOPHORA Hübner, 1822
 EUPISTA Hübner, [1825]
 APISTA Hübner, [1825]
 HAPLOPTILIA Hübner, [1825]
 PORRECTARIA Haworth, 1828
 DAMOPHILA Curtis, 1832
 ASTYAGES Stephens, 1834
 METALLOSETIA Stephens, 1834
 CASAS Wallengren, 1881
 CASIGNETA Wallengren, 1881
 CASIGNETELLA Strand, 1928
 HERINGIELLA Börner, 1944
 TOLLEOPHORA Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
 IONESCUMIA Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
 STOLLIA Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
 RAZOWSKIA Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
 ORGHIDANIA Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
 FREDERICKOENIGIA Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
 SUIREIA Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
 ZAGULAJEVIA Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
 AMSELIPHORA Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
 NEMESIA Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
 ZANGHERIPHORA Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
 BOURGOGNEJA Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
 AURELIANIA Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
 BACESCUIA Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
 KLINZIGEDIA Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
 VLADDELIA Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
 KLIMESCHJA Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
 GLASERIA Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
 VALVULONGIA Căpușe, 1971, **syn. n.**
 FALKOVITSHIA Căpușe, 1972, **syn. n.**
 HELOPHAREA Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
 CRICOTECHNA Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
 PLEGMIDIA Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
 AGAPALSA Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
 PHYLLOSHEMA Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
 BIMA Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
 SYSTROPHOECA Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
 APORIPTURA Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**

SYMPHYPODA Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
OEDICAULA Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
ARGYRACTINIA Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
CHNOOCERA Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
ORTHOGRAPHIS Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
PHAGOLAMIA Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
MONOTEMACHIA Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
CORETHROPOEA Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
CHARACIA Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
PERYGRA Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
PERYGRIDIA Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
LUZULINA Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
CARPOCHENA Falkovitsh, 1972, **syn. n.**
IONNEMESIA Căpușe, 1973, **syn. n.**
GONIODOMA Zeller, 1849
CORYTHANGELA Meyrick, 1897
IRIOTHYRSA Meyrick, 1908
AMBLYXENA Meyrick, 1914
POROTICA Meyrick, 1913
MACROCORYSTIS Meyrick, 1931
ISCHNOP SIS Walsingham, 1881
ISCHNOPHANES Meyrick, 1891

ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE OF THE FAMILY-GROUP NAMES

AGAPALSINA Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* **51** : 369.

Type-genus: *Agapalsa* Falkovitsh, 1972.

Originally proposed as a subtribe name; currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186-191) of Coleophoridae Hübner, [1825].

†**APLOTINAE** Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 56.

The name Aplotinae Căpușe, 1971, is unavailable as it was first published in synonymy (*Int. Code zool. Nom.*, Article 11 (d)) under Metriotinae Căpușe, 1971.

AUGASMIDAE Heinemann, [1876], *Schmett. Dtl. Schweiz* (2) **2** (2) : 526.

Type-genus: *Augasma* Herrich-Schäffer, 1852.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym of Coleophoridae Hübner, [1825].

AUGASMINAE Heinemann, [1876]; Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 57.

Type-genus: *Augasma* Herrich-Schäffer, 1852.

Originally proposed as a family name; subsequently used as a subfamily name (Căpușe, 1971 : 57). Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym of Coleophoridae Hübner, [1825].

Augasminae has been attributed to 'Heinemann & Wocke, 1877' by Căpușe. Wocke, in Heinemann, *Schmett. Dtl. Schweiz* (2) **2** (2) : v-vi, gives a detailed account of his contributions and those of Heinemann to 'Heft 2'. According to Wocke's statement on p. v the name Augasmidae must be attributed to Heinemann only. 'Heft 2', though dated 1877 on the title page, was published not later than November 1876 (Kirby, 1878, *Zool. Rec.* (1876), **13** (Insecta) : 187).

Handlirsch (1924, in Schröder, *Handb. Ent.* **3** : 878) attributed the subfamily name to Rebel, 1899; however, we have been unable to trace this reference.

AUGASMINI Heinemann, [1876]; Handlirsch, 1924, in Schröder, *Handb. Ent.* **3** : 878.

Type-genus: *Augasma* Herrich-Schäffer, 1852.

Originally proposed as a family name; subsequently used as a tribe name in the

subfamily Tineinae of the Tineidae (Handlirsch, 1924 : 878). Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym of Coleophoridae Hübner, [1825].

CARPOCHENINI Căpușe, 1973, *Ent. Z.* **83** : 12 (objective replacement name for Heringiellini Căpușe, 1971).

Type-genus: *Carpochena* Falkovitsh, 1972.

Heringiellini Căpușe, 1971, is invalid as a family-group name as its nominal type-genus is a junior homonym (*Int. Code zool. Nom.*, Article 39). Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of Coleophoridae Hübner, [1825].

CASASINI Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 59.

Type-genus: *Casas* Wallengren, 1881.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of Coleophoridae Hübner, [1825].

CASIGNETINI Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* **51** : 383.

Type-genus: *Casigneta* Wallengren, 1881, nom. praeocc. [= *Casignetella* Strand, 1828].

Casignetini Falkovitsh, 1972, is invalid as a family-group name as its nominal type-genus is a junior homonym (*Int. Code zool. Nom.*, Article 39). No replacement name is proposed as Casignetini Falkovitsh is currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of Coleophoridae Hübner, [1825].

†**COLEOPHORAE** Hübner, [1806], *Tentamen* . . . : [2].

Included in a work rejected for nomenclatural purposes by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1926, Opinion 97, *Smithson. misc. Collns* **73** (4) : 19; 1954, Opinion 278, *Opin. Decl. int. Commn zool. Nom.* **6** : 140.

†**COLEOPHORAE** Hübner, [1825], *Verz. bekannter Schmett.* : 426.

Incorrect original formation of the family name based on *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

See also: Coleophoridae Hübner, [1825].

COLEOPHORIDAE Hübner, [1825]; Bruand, 1850, *Mem. Soc. Emul. Doubs* (1) **3** (3) : 54.

Type-genus: *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

Originally proposed as 'Coleophorae', which is an incorrect formation of the family name based on *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822; subsequently emended to Coleophoridae (Bruand, 1850 : 54). Bruand refers to Coleophoridae as a 'Tribus', his 'Tribus' being the equivalent of the family of modern authors.

†**COLEOPHORINA** Hübner, [1825]; Herrich-Schäffer, 1857, *KorrespBl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **11** : 58.

Incorrect subsequent formation of the family name based on *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

COLEOPHORINA Hübner, [1825]; Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* **51** : 374.

Type-genus: *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

Originally proposed as a family name (as 'Coleophorae'); subsequently used as a subtribe name (Falkovitsh, 1972 : 374).

COLEOPHORINAE Hübner, [1825]; Walsingham, 1897, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1897** : 102.

Type-genus: *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

Originally proposed as a family name (as 'Coleophorae'); subsequently used as a subfamily name in the Elachistidae (Walsingham, 1897 : 102).

†**COLEOPHORINI** Hübner, [1825]; Kusnezov, 1916, *Ent. Obozr.* **15** : 628, 643.

Incorrect subsequent formation of the subfamily name based on *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

Although Coleophorini is the correct formation of the tribe name based on *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822, Kusnezov clearly proposed it as the subfamily name in the Tineidae.

COLEOPHORINI Hübner, [1825]; Handlirsch, 1924, in Schröder, *Handb. Ent.* **3** : 885.

Type-genus: *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

Originally proposed as a 'stirps' (= family) name (as 'Coleophorae'); subsequently used as a tribe name in the subfamily Coleophorinae of the Tineidae (Handlirsch, 1924 : 885). Handlirsch attributed the tribe name to Kusnezov; however, 'Coleophorini' as used by Kusnezov (1916, *Ent. Obozr.* **15** : 628, 643) is not a tribe name but an incorrect formation of the subfamily name based on *Coleophora* Hübner, [1825].

EUPISTIDAE Fletcher, 1929, *Mem. Dep. Agric. India*, Ent. Ser. **11** : iii, v.

Type-genus: *Eupista* Hübner, [1825].

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym of Coleophoridae Hübner, [1825]. Fletcher (1929 : iii) stated '*Coleophora*, Z. 1839 (Hb. 1806; *non-descr.*) is a synonym of *Eupista*' and (1929 : v) '... for Coleophoridae (*Coleophora*, Zeller 1839, being a synonym of *Eupista*, Hb. 1826) I use Eupistidae'. However, the name *Coleophora* must be attributed to Hübner (1822, *Syst.-alph. Verz.* : 67) and is not a junior synonym of *Eupista* Hübner, [1825]. The proposal of the family name Eupistidae was therefore unnecessary.

FALKOVITSHINAE Căpușe, 1972, *Trav. Inst. Spéol. 'Emile Racovitza'* **11** : 269.

Type-genus: *Falkovitshia* Căpușe, 1972.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of Coleophoridae Hübner, [1825].

FALKOVITSHINI Căpușe, 1972, *Trav. Inst. Spéol. 'Emile Racovitza'* **11** : 269.

Type-genus: *Falkovitshia* Căpușe, 1972.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of Coleophoridae Hübner, [1825].

‡**HAPLOPTILIADAE** Hampson, 1918, *Novit. Zool.* **25** : 387, 394.

Incorrect subsequent formation of the family name based on *Haploptilia* Hübner, [1825].

‡**HAPLOPTILIDAE** Barnes & McDunnough, 1917, *Check List Lepid. boreal Am.* : 184.

Incorrect original formation of the family name based on *Haploptilia* Hübner, [1825]. The proposal of a family name based on *Haploptilia* Hübner, [1825], was unnecessary. Barnes & McDunnough referred the name *Coleophora* Hübner to 'Tent. inedit.', considered it to be unavailable, replaced it by *Haploptilia* Hübner, [1825], and consequently based the family name on *Haploptilia*; *Coleophora* Hübner, [1806], *Tentamen* . . . : [2], was included in a work rejected for nomenclatural purposes by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1926, Opinion 97, *Smithson. misc. Collns* **73** (4) : 19; 1954, Opinion 278, *Opin. Decl. int. Commn zool. Nom.* **6** : 140; however, the name *Coleophora* Hübner is available from 1822 (*Syst.-alph. Verz.* : 67).

HERINGIELLINI Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 60

Type-genus: *Heringiella* Börner, 1944, nom. praeocc. [= *Carpochena* Falkovitsh, 1972, objective replacement name].

Heringiellini Căpușe, 1971, is invalid as a family-group name as its nominal type-genus is a junior homonym (*Int. Code zool. Nom.*, Article 39). *Carpochenini* Căpușe, 1973, was proposed as the objective replacement name. Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of Coleophoridae Hübner, [1825].

ISCHNOPHANINI Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 58.

Type-genus: *Ischnophanes* Meyrick, 1891.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of Coleophoridae Hübner, [1825].

METRIOTINAE Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 56.

Type-genus: *Metriotes* Herrich-Schäffer, 1853.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of Coleophoridae Hübner, [1825].

***PARAMETRIOTIDAE** Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 55.

Type-genus: *Parametriotes* Kusnezov, 1916.

The type-genus was originally placed in the Coleophoridae but was recently separated as a distinct family.

RAZOWSKIINI Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 61.

Type-genus: *Razowskia* Căpușe, 1971.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of Coleophoridae Hübner, [1825].

TOLLEOPHORINAE Căpușe 1971; Căpușe, 1972, *Trav. Inst. Spéol. 'Emile Racovitza'* **11** : 269.

Type-genus: *Tolleophora* Căpușe, 1971.

Originally proposed as a tribe name; subsequently used as a subfamily name. Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym of Coleophoridae Hübner, [1825].

TOLLEOPHORINI Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 59.

Type-genus: *Tolleophora* Căpușe, 1971.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophoridae* Hübner, [1825].

ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE OF THE GENUS-GROUP NAMES

AGAPALSA Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* **51** : 369, 373.

Type-species: *Coleophora viminetella* Zeller, 1849, *Linn. ent.* **4** : 394, by original designation.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

***AGONOXENA** Meyrick, 1921, *Exot. Microlepidopt.* **2** : 471.

Type-species: *Agonoxena argaula* Meyrick, 1921, *ibidem* **2** : 472, by monotypy.

Originally described in the *Coleophoridae*; subsequently transferred to the *Agonoxenidae* (Meyrick, 1926, *Exot. Microlepidopt.* **3** : 245).

AMBLYXENA Meyrick, 1914, *Exot. Microlepidopt.* **1** : 207.

Type-species: *Amblyxena enopias* Meyrick, 1914, *ibidem* **1** : 207, by monotypy.

AMSELIPHORA Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 64.

Type-species: *Coleophora niveicostella* Zeller, 1839, *Isis, Leipzig* **1839** : 208, by original designation.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

APISTA Hübner, [1825], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* : 427.

Type-species: *Tinea gallipennella* Hübner, 1796, *Samml. eur. Schmett.* **8** : 68, pl. 29, fig. 202, by subsequent designation: Fletcher, 1929, *Mem. Dep. Agric. India, Ent. Ser.* **11** : 18.

The type-species was included by Hübner ([1825] : 427) as 'Gallipennella'. Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

APLOTES Herrich-Schäffer, 1853, *Syst. Bearb. Schmett. Eur.* **5** : 12, 48 [without included species].

Type-species: *Butalis modestella* Duponchel, 1839, *Hist. nat. Lépid. Papillons Fr.* **11** : 347, pl. 299, fig. 8, by monotypy of *Metriotes* Herrich-Schäffer, 1853.

Herrich-Schäffer (1853 : 12) proposed the name *Aplotes* without included species. In the same work he replaced *Aplotes* by *Metriotes* (1853 : 48, without included species) and associated *Metriotes* with *Butalis modestella* Duponchel, 1839 (1853 : vii [legend to pl. (Microlepid.) XIII, fig. 9]). As *Metriotes* is an objective replacement name for *Aplotes*, both genera have the same type-species.

Butalis modestella Duponchel, 1839, is currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym of *Porrectaria lutarea* Haworth, 1828, *Lépid. Br.* : 537 (Bradley, 1966, *Entomologist's Gaz.* **17** : 132).

Aplotes Herrich-Schäffer, 1853, was not recorded in Neave (1939–66).

Originally described in the *Tineidae*.

APORIPTURA Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* **51** : 374.

Type-species: *Coleophora keireuki* Falkovitsh, 1970, *Ent. Obozr.* **49** : 884, figs 11, 23, 45, 46, by original designation.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

ARGYRACTINIA Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* **51** : 377.

Type-species: *Porrectaria ochrea* Haworth, 1828, *Lépid. Br.* : 533, by original designation.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

ASTYAGES Stephens, 1834, *Ill. Br. Ent.*, Haustellata 4 : 279.

Type-species: *Tinea coracipennella* Hübner, 1796, *Samml. eur. Schmett.* 8 : 67, pl. 30, fig. 208, by subsequent designation: Westwood, 1840, *Introd. mod. Classification Insects* 2, *Synopsis Genera Br. Insects* : 112.

The type-species designations of Westwood (1840, loc. cit.) have been validated by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1922, Opinion 71, *Smithson. misc. Collns* 73 : 16-18.

Astyages Stephens, 1834, is a junior objective synonym of *Haploptilia* Hübner, [1825].

Originally described in the Yponomeutidae.

ASYCHNA Stainton, 1854, *Insecta Br.*, Lepid.: Tineina : 245.

Type-species: *Butalis modestella* Duponchel, 1839, *Hist. nat. Lépid. Papillons Fr.* 11 : 347, pl. 299, fig. 8, by subsequent designation, Fletcher, 1929, *Mem. Dep. Agric. India*, Ent. Ser. 11 : 26.

Asychna Stainton, 1854, is a junior objective synonym of *Metriotes* Herrich-Schäffer, 1853.

Butalis modestella Duponchel, 1839, is currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym of *Porrectaria lutarea* Haworth, 1828, *Lepid. Br.* : 537 (Bradley, 1966, *Entomologist's Gaz.* 17 : 132).

Originally described in the Elachistidae.

AUGASMA Herrich-Schäffer, 1853, *Syst. Bearb. Schmett. Eur.* 5 : 13, 50 [without included species]; 1853, *ibidem* 6 : vii [legend to pl. (Microlepid.) XIII, fig. 36]; 1854, *ibidem* 5 : 260.

Type-species: *Elachista aeratella* Zeller, 1839, *Isis, Leipzig* 1839 : 212, by monotypy.

Originally described in the Tineidae.

AURELIANIA Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 65.

Type-species: *Coleophora flavaginella* Lienig & Zeller sensu Căpușe, 1971 [= *Coleophora annulatella* Nylander, 1848, in Tengström, *Notis. Sällsk. Faun. Fl. fenn. Förh.* 1 : 143], by original designation.

A study of the original material in the British Museum (Natural History) shows *flavaginella* Lienig & Zeller to be a junior subjective synonym of *sternipennella* Zetterstedt. *Coleophora flavaginella* Lienig & Zeller sensu Căpușe et auctorum is in fact *annulatella* Nylander. The synonymy of both species may be expressed as follows:

Ornix sternipennella Zetterstedt, 1839

= *Coleophora flavaginella* Lienig & Zeller, 1846

Coleophora annulatella Nylander, 1848

= *Coleophora flavaginella* Lienig & Zeller sensu Căpușe, 1971, et auctorum.

The name *annulatella* has erroneously been attributed to Tengström. In a footnote on p. 127 Tengström stated that he had received from Nylander the descriptions of certain new species; these descriptions were placed in inverted commas and the names were attributed to Nylander.

The genus *Aureliania* Căpușe was therefore based on a misidentified type-species. According to the *Int. Code zool. Nom.*, Article 70(a), the case of a misidentified type-species has to be referred to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. We suggest that the Commission be asked to designate as the type-species the nominal species actually involved, namely *Coleophora annulatella* Nylander, 1848 (*Int. Code zool. Nom.*, Article 70 (a) (i)).

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186-191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

BACESCUIA Căpușe, 1971 *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 65.

Type-species: *Coleophora moeniaceella* Stainton, 1887, *Entomologist's mon. Mag.* 24 : 42, by original designation and monotypy.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186-191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

***BATRACHEDRA** Herrich-Schäffer, 1853, *Syst. Bearb. Schmett. Eur.* 5 : 14, 54.

Type-species: *Ornix turdipennella* Kollar, 1832, *Beitr. Landesk. Öst. Enns* 2 : 99, by monotypy.

Ornix turdipennella Kollar, 1832, is currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym of *Gracillaria praeangusta* Haworth, 1828, *Lepid. Br.* : 530 (Stainton, 1854, *Insecta Br.*, *Lepid.*: Tineina : 231).

Originally described in the Tineidae; subsequently included in the Coleophoridae (Walsingham, 1914, *Biologia cent.-am.*, Zool., *Lepid.-Heterocera* 4 : 320); currently placed in the Momphidae.

BIMA Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* 51 : 373.

Type-species: *Coleophora arctostaphyli* Meder, 1934, *Int. ent. Z.* 27 : 490, pl., figs 1-4, by original designation and monotypy.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186-191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

BOURGOGNEJA Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 65.

Type species: *Phalaena (Tinea) onosmella* Brahm, 1791, in Scriba, *Beitr. Insekten-Gesch.* (2) : 133, by original designation.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186-191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

†**CALARITANIA** Grandi, 1951, *Introd. Studio Ent.* 2 : 123, 1284 [Index] (nomen nudum).

Published without description or indication and associated species.

Grandi attributed the name *Calaritania* to Amsel who, however, has never published it (Amsel, in litt.).

CARPOCHENA Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* 51 : 386 (objective replacement name for *Heringiella* Börner, 1944 (nom. praeocc.)).

Type-species: *Coleophora squalorella* Zeller, 1849, *Linn. ent.* 4 : 197, 226, by monotypy of *Heringiella* Börner, 1944.

Proposed as an objective replacement name for *Heringiella* Börner, 1944 (nom. praeocc.).

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186-191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

CASAS Wallengren, 1881, *Ent. Tidskr.* 2 : 95.

Type-species: *Tinea leucapennella* Hübner, 1796, *Samml. eur. Schmett.* 8:67, pl. 30, fig. 205, by subsequent designation: Fletcher, 1929, *Mem. Dep. Agric. India*, *Ent. Ser.* 11 : 40.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

CASIGNETA Wallengren, 1881, *Ent. Tidskr.* 2 : 96 (nom. praeocc.).

Type species: *Coleophora millefolii* Zeller, 1849, *Linn. ent.* 4 : 360, by subsequent designation: Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 65.

Casigneta Wallengren, 1881, is a junior homonym of *Casigneta* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1878 (Orthoptera); *Casignetella* Strand, 1928, was proposed as the objective replacement name.

CASINETELLA Strand, 1928, *Arch. Naturgesch.* 92 (A) 8 : 50 (objective replacement name for *Casigneta* Wallengren, 1881 (nom. praeocc.)).

Type-species: *Coleophora millefolii* Zeller, 1849, *Linn. ent.* 4 : 360, by subsequent designation for *Casigneta* Wallengren, 1881.

Proposed as an objective replacement name for *Casigneta* Wallengren, 1881 (nom. praeocc.).

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

CHARACIA Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* 51 : 381.

Type-species: *Coleophora haloxyl* Falkovitsh, 1970, *Ent. Obozr.* 49 : 885, figs 12, 24, 47, 48, by original designation and monotypy.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186-191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

CHNOOCERA Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* 51 : 379.

Type-species: *Coleophora botaurella* Herrich-Schäffer, 1861, *CorrespBl. Sammler Insecten* (2) : 143, by original designation.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186-191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

†*COLEOPHORA* Hübner, [1806], *Tentamen* . . . : [2].

Included in a work rejected for nomenclatural purposes by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1926, Opinion 97, *Smithson. misc. Collns* **73** (4) : 19; 1954, Opinion 278, *Opin. Decl. int. Commn zool. Nom.* **6** : 140.

COLEOPHORA Hübner, 1822, *Syst.-alph. Verz.* : 67.

Type-species: *Tinea anatipennella* Hübner, 1796, *Samml. eur. Schmett.* **8** : 68; pl. 27, fig. 186 [as *anatipennella*], by subsequent designation: Kirby, 1897, *Handbk Order Lepid.* **5** : 309.

Căpușe (1973 : 11), following Fletcher (1929 : 52), cites *Phalaena hemerobiella* Scopoli, 1763, as the type-species. Fletcher, rejecting *Coleophora* Hübner (1806 : [2]), and apparently being unaware of *Coleophora* Hübner (1822 : 67), attributes the name to Zeller (1839 : 206), designating as the type-species *hemerobiella* Scopoli, one of the species included by Zeller. Fletcher's type-designation is invalid because *Phalaena hemerobiella* Scopoli, 1763, is not one of the originally included nominal species of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822, and, in addition, there exists the earlier valid type-designation of *anatipennella* Hübner by Kirby (1897 : 309). It is of interest to note that *anatipennella* was also cited as the type-species by Walsingham (1914 : 319).

Through this nomenclatural manipulation Căpușe brought into use an additional genus. By accepting *hemerobiella* as the type-species he transferred the name *Coleophora* from the *anatipennella*-group to *hemerobiella*, a species not previously considered by either Căpușe or Falkovitsh. For the *anatipennella*-group he then used the name *Porrectaria* Haworth, 1828.

See also: *Agapalsa* Falkovitsh, 1972; *Amseliphora* Căpușe, 1971; *Apista* Hübner, [1825]; *Aporiphura* Falkovitsh, 1972; *Argyractinia* Falkovitsh, 1972; *Astyages* Stephens, 1834; *Aureliania* Căpușe, 1971; *Bacesculia* Căpușe, 1971; *Bima* Falkovitsh, 1972; *Bourgogneja* Căpușe, 1971; *Carpochena* Falkovitsh, 1972; *Casas* Wallengren, 1881; *Casigneta* Wallengren, 1881; *Casignetella* Strand, 1928; *Characia* Falkovitsh, 1972; *Chnoocera* Falkovitsh, 1972; *Corethropoea* Falkovitsh, 1972; *Cricotechna* Falkovitsh, 1972; *Damophila* Curtis, 1832; *Eupista* Hübner, [1825]; *Falkovitshia* Căpușe, 1972; *Frederickoenigia* Căpușe, 1971; *Glaseria* Căpușe, 1971; *Haploptilia* Hübner, [1825]; *Helopharea* Falkovitsh, 1972; *Heringiella* Börner, 1944; *Ionnemesia* Căpușe, 1973; *Ionescumia* Căpușe, 1971; *Klimeschja* Căpușe, 1971; *Klinzigedia* Căpușe, 1971; *Luzulina* Falkovitsh, 1972; *Metallosetia* Stephens, 1834; *Monotemachia* Falkovitsh, 1972; *Nemesia* Căpușe, 1971; *Oedicaula* Falkovitsh, 1972; *Orghidania* Căpușe, 1971; *Orthographis* Falkovitsh, 1972; *Perygra* Falkovitsh, 1972; *Perygridia* Falkovitsh, 1972; *Phagolamia* Falkovitsh, 1972; *Phylloschema* Falkovitsh, 1972; *Plegmidia* Falkovitsh, 1972; *Porrectaria* Haworth, 1828; *Razowskia* Căpușe, 1971; *Stollia* Căpușe, 1971; *Suireia* Căpușe, 1971; *Symphopoda* Falkovitsh, 1972; *Systrophoea* Falkovitsh, 1972; *Tolleophora* Căpușe, 1971; *Valvulongia* Căpușe, 1971; *Vladdelia* Căpușe, 1971; *Zagulafevia* Căpușe, 1971; *Zangheriphora* Căpușe, 1971.

CORETHROPOEA Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* **51** : 381.

Type-species: *Coleophora elephantella* Falkovitsh, 1970, *Ent. Obozr.* **49** : 883, figs 11, 23, 43, 44, by original designation and monotypy.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

CORYTHANGELA Meyrick, 1897, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **22** : 298 [key], 299.

Type-species: *Corythangela galeata* Meyrick, 1897, *ibidem* **22** : 300, by monotypy.

Originally described in the Elachistidae.

CRICOTECHNA Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* **51** : 371.

Type-species: *Coleophora vitsella* Gregson, 1856, *Zoologist* **14** : 5167, by original designation and monotypy.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

DAMOPHILA Curtis, 1832, *Br. Ent.* **9**, folio 391.

Type-species: *Porrectaria spissicornis* Haworth, 1828, *Lepid. Br.* : 537, by original designation.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.
Originally described in the Tineidae.

See also: *Metallosetia* Stephens, 1834.

ENSCEPASTR Meyrick, 1920, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* **17** : 300.

Type-species: *Enscepastra plagiopa* Meyrick, 1920, *ibidem* **17** : 301, by monotypy.

EUPISTA Hübner, [1825], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* : 426.

Type-species: *Tinea ornatipennella* Hübner, 1796, *Samml. eur. Schmett.* **8** : 69, pl. 29, fig. 199, by subsequent designation: Fletcher, 1929, *Mem. Dep. Agric. India*, Ent. Ser. **11** : 91.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

FALKOVITSHIA Căpușe, 1972, *Trav. Inst. Spéol. 'Emile Racovitza'* **11** : 265.

Type-species: *Falkovitshia marcella* Căpușe, 1972, *ibidem* **11** : 266, figs 1, 2, by original designation and monotypy.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

FREDERICKOENIGIA Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 63.

Type-species: *Ornix flavipennella* Duponchel, 1843, *Hist. nat. Lépid. Papillons Fr.*, Suppl. **4** : 338, pl. 78, fig. 6, by original designation and monotypy.

The type-species was cited by Căpușe as '*Coleophora flavipennella* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855.'

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

GLASERIA Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 66.

Type-species: *Coleophora biseriata* Staudinger, 1859, *Stettin. ent. Ztg* **20** : 255, by original designation and monotypy.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

GONIODOMA Zeller, 1849, *Linn. ent.* **4** : 193, 195, 196, 410.

Type-species: *Goniodoma auroguttella* Zeller, 1849, *ibidem* **4** : 410, by monotypy.

Zeller (loc. cit.) attributed *auroguttella* to Fischer von Röslerstamm (1841, *Abbildungen Bericht. Ergänzung Schmettkde* : 253, pls 86, 87) who misidentified *Euspilapteryx auroguttella* Stephens (1835, *Ill. Br. Ent.*, Haustellata **4** : 363). According to the *Int. Code zool. Nom.*, Article 70(b), the correct name of the type-species is *Goniodoma auroguttella* Zeller, 1849.

Originally described in the 'Tineaceen.'

HAPLOPTILIA Hübner, [1825], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* : 428.

Type-species: *Tinea coracipennella* Hübner, 1796, *Samml. eur. Schmett.* **8** : 67, pl. 30, fig. 208, by subsequent designation: Hampson, 1918, *Novit. zool.* **25** : 387.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

See also: *Astyages* Stephens, 1834.

HELOPHAREA Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* **51** : 370.

Type-species: *Coleophora ledi* Stainton, 1860, *Nat. Hist. Tineina* **5** : 210, pl. 16, fig. 3, by original designation.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

HERINGIELLA Börner, 1944, in Börner, *Fauna Dtl.* (Edn 5) : 402 (nom. praeocc.).

Type-species: *Coleophora squalorella* Zeller, 1849, *Linn. ent.* **4** : 197, 226, by monotypy.

Heringiella Börner, 1944, is a junior homonym of *Heringiella* Berg, 1898 (Lepidoptera, Pyralidae); *Carpochea* Falkovitsh, 1972, was proposed as the objective replacement name.

IONESCUMIA Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 61.

Type-species: *Coleophora clypeiferella* Hofmann, 1871, *Stettin. ent. Ztg* **32** : 221, by original designation.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

IONNEMESIA Căpușe, 1973, *Ent. Z.* **83** : 12 (objective replacement name for *Nemesia* Căpușe, 1971 (nom. praeocc.)).

Type-species: *Coleophora chalcogrammella* Zeller, 1839, *Isis, Leipzig* 1839 : 207, by original designation for and monotypy of *Nemesia* Căpușe, 1971.

Proposed as an objective replacement name for *Nemesia* Căpușe, 1971 (nom. praeocc.).

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

IRIOTHYRSA Meyrick, 1908, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1908 : 736.

Type-species: *Iriothyrsa melanogma* Meyrick, 1908, *ibidem* 1908 : 736, by monotypy.

Originally described in the Plutellidae.

ISCHNOPHANES Meyrick, 1891, *Entomologist's mon. Mag.* 27 : 60.

Type-species: *Ischnophanes monocentra* Meyrick, 1891, *ibidem* 27 : 60, by monotypy.

Originally described in the [Elachistidae].

ISCHNOPSIS Walsingham, 1881, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1881 : 236.

Type-species: *Ischnopsis angustella* Walsingham, 1881, *ibidem* 1881 : 237, pl. 10, fig. 11, by monotypy.

Originally described in the Tineidae.

KLIMESCHJA Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 66.

Type-species: *Coleophora oriolella* Zeller, 1849, *Linn. ent.* 4 : 258, by original designation and monotypy.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

KLINZIGEDIA Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 65; Sommaire: [2] [as *Klinzigia*, incorrect (multiple) original spelling].

Type-species: *Coleophora phlomidella* Christoph, 1862, *Stettin. ent. Ztg* 23 : 222, by original designation.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

†**KLINZIGIA** Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae*, Sommaire: [2].

Incorrect (multiple) original spelling of *Klinzigedia* Căpușe, 1971. The incorrect spelling *Klinzigia* was used only once in the Sommaire and it was corrected to *Klinzigedia* on an errata slip which was issued with Căpușe's work.

LUZULINA Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* 51 : 385.

Type-species: *Coleophora antennariella* Herrich-Schäffer, 1861, *CorrespBl. Sammler Insecten* (2) : 134, by original designation and monotypy.

Originally proposed as a subgenus of *Perygra* Falkovitsh, 1972; currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

MACROCORYSTIS Meyrick, 1931, *Exot. Microlepidopt.* 4 : 49.

Type-species: *Macrocorystis byrsostola* Meyrick, 1931, *ibidem* 4 : 49, by monotypy.

METALLOSETIA Stephens, 1834, *Ill. Br. Ent.*, *Haustellata* 4 : 283.

Type-species: *Porrectaria spissicornis* Haworth, 1828, *Lepid. Br.* : 537, by subsequent designation: Westwood, 1840, *Introd. mod. Classification Insects*, 2, *Synopsis Genera Br. Insects* : 112.

The type-species designations of Westwood (1840, loc cit.) have been validated by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1922, Opinion 71, *Smithson. misc. Collns* 73 : 16–18.

Metallosetia Stephens, 1834, is a junior objective synonym of *Damophila* Curtis, 1832.

Originally described in the Yponomeutidae.

METRIOTES Herrich-Schäffer, 1853, *Syst. Bearb. Schmett. Eur.* 5 : 48 [without included species], vii [legend to pl. (Microlepid.) XIII, fig. 19]; 1854, *ibidem* 5 : 214 (objective replacement name for *Aplotes* Herrich-Schäffer, 1853).

Type-species: *Butalis modestella* Duponchel, 1839, *Hist. nat. Lepid. Papillons Fr.* 11 : 347, pl. 299, fig. 8, by monotypy.

Butalis modestella Duponchel, 1839, is currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym of *Porrectaria lutarea* Haworth, 1828, *Lepid. Br.* : 537 (Bradley, 1966, *Entomologist's Gaz.* 17 : 132).

Originally described in the Tineidae.

See also: *Aplotes* Herrich-Schäffer, 1853; *Asychna* Stainton, 1854.

MONOTEMACHIA Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* **51** : 381.

Type-species: *Tinea auricella* Fabricius, 1794, *Ent. syst.* **3** (2) : 300, by monotypy.

Originally proposed as a subgenus of *Orthographis* Falkovitsh, 1972; currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

NASAMONICA Meyrick, 1922, *Exot. Microlepidopt.* **2** : 555.

Type-species: *Nasamonica oxymorpha* Meyrick, 1922, *ibidem* **2** : 555, by monotypy.

NEMESIA Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 64 (nom. praecoc.).

Type-species: *Coleophora chalcogrammella* Zeller, 1839, *Isis, Leipzig* **1839** : 207, by original designation and monotypy.

Nemesia Căpușe, 1971, is a junior homonym of *Nemesia* Savigny, 1826 (Arachnida); *Ionnemesia* Căpușe, 1973, was proposed as the objective replacement name.

OEDICAULA Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* **51** : 375.

Type-species: *Coleophora serinipennella* Christoph, 1872, *Horae Soc. ent. ross.* **9** : 36, pl. 2A, fig. 32, by original designation.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

ORGHIDANIA Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 63.

Type-species: *Tinea gryphipennella* Hübner, 1796, *Samml. eur. Schmett.* **8** : 68, pl. 30, fig. 206, by original designation and monotypy.

The type-species was cited by Căpușe as '*Ornix gryphipennella* Bouché, 1834.' *Ornix gryphipennella* Bouché, 1834, *Naturgesch. Insekten* : 131, is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Tinea gryphipennella* Hübner, 1796.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

ORTHOGRAPHIS Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* **51** : 379, 380.

Type-species: *Coleophora brevialpella* Wocke, 1874, *Z. Ent. (N.F.)* **4** : 80, by original designation.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

***PARAMETRIOTES** Kusnezov, 1916, *Ent. Obozr.* **15** : 627, 628, 643.

Type-species: *Parametriotes theae* Kusnezov, 1916, *ibidem* **15** : 627, 628, 643, by original designation and monotypy.

Originally described in the Tineidae: 'Coleophorini', subsequently transferred to the Parametriotidae (Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 55).

PERYGRA Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* **51** : 385.

Type-species: *Coleophora caespititiella* Zeller, 1839, *Isis, Leipzig* **1839** : 208, by original designation.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

PERYGRIDIA Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* **51** : 385.

Type-species: *Coleophora sylvaticella* Wood, 1892, *Entomologist's mon. Mag.* **28** : 118, pl. 4, fig. 1, by original designation.

Originally proposed as a subgenus of *Perygra* Falkovitsh, 1972; currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

PHAGOLAMIA Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* **51** : 381.

Type-species: *Coleophora virgatella* Zeller, 1849, *Linn. ent.* **4** : 198 [key], 291, by original designation.

Originally proposed as a subgenus of *Orthographis* Falkovitsh, 1972; currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

PHYLOSHEMA Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* **51** : 373.

Type-species: *Coleophora glitzella* Hofmann, 1869, *Stettin. ent. Ztg* **30** : 119, by original designation and monotypy.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

PLEGMIDIA Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* **51** : 371.

Type-species: *Coleophora juncicolella* Stainton, 1851, *Suppl. Cat. Br. Tineidae & Pterophoridae* : 7, by original designation and monotypy.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

POROTICA Meyrick, 1913, *Ann. Transv. Mus.* **3** : 324.

Type-species: *Porotica astragalis* Meyrick, 1913, *ibidem* **3** : 324, by monotypy.

PORRECTARIA Haworth, 1828, *Lepid. Br.* : 533.

Type-species: *Porrectaria anatipennis* Haworth, 1828, *ibidem* : 534 [= *Tinea anatipennella* Hübner, 1796, *Samml. eur. Schmett.* **8** : 68, pl. 27, fig. 186], by subsequent designation: Curtis, 1838, *Br. Ent.* **15**, folio 687.

Porrectaria anatipennis Haworth, 1828, is an unjustified emendation of *Tinea anatipennella* Hübner, 1796.

The type-species was cited by Curtis (loc. cit.) as 'Tinea Anatipennella Hüb.'

Porrectaria Haworth, 1828, is a junior objective synonym of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

RAZOWSKIA Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 61.

Type-species: *Coleophora hafneri* Prohaska, 1923, *Carinthia II* **32/33** : 102, by original designation.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

SANDALOECA Meyrick, 1920, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* **17** : 300.

Type-species: *Sandaloecca lathraea* Meyrick, 1920, *ibidem* **17** : 300, by monotypy.

STOLLIA Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 61.

Type-species: *Ornix binotapennella* Duponchel, 1843, *Hist. nat. Lépid. Papillons Fr.*, Suppl. **4** : 295, pl. 75, fig. 3, by original designation.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

SUIREIA Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 63.

Type-species: *Ornix badiipennella* Duponchel, 1843, *Hist. nat. Lépid. Papillons Fr.*, Suppl. **4** : 346, pl. 78, fig. 14, by original designation.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

SYMPHYPODA Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* **51** : 375.

Type-species: *Coleophora transcaspica* Toll, 1959, *Stuttgart. Beitr. Naturk.* **29** : 5, figs 5a–f, by original designation.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

SYSTROPHOECA Falkovitsh, 1972, *Ent. Obozr.* **51** : 374.

Type-species: *Coleophora siccifolia* Stainton, 1856, *Entomologist's Annu.* **1856** : 37, by original designation.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

***TOCASTA** Busck, 1912, *Smithson. misc. Collns* **59** (4) : 4.

Type-species: *Tocasta priscella* Busck, 1912, *ibidem* **59** (4) : 4, by original designation and monotypy.

Originally described in the Coleophoridae; currently placed in the Tineidae.

TOLLEOPHORA Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 59.

Type-species: *Coleophora asthenella* Constant, 1893, *Annls Soc. ent. Fr.* **62** : 400, pl. 11, fig. 8, by original designation and monotypy.

The first part of the description of *C. asthenella* Constant was published (loc. cit.) in the 'troisième trimestre', dated 30 December, 1893; the last part of the description was published (loc. cit.) in the 'quatrième trimestre', dated 30 April, 1894. As the first part of the

description satisfies all the relevant provisions of the *Int. Code zool. Nom.*, the name *asthenella* must be dated from 1893.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

VALVULONGIA Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 66.

Type-species: *Coleophora falcigerella* Christoph, 1872, *Horae Soc. ent. ross.* 9 : 31, pl. 2(A), fig. 27, by original designation and monotypy.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

VLADDELIA Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 65.

Type-species: *Coleophora niveistrigella* Wocke, [1876], in Heinemann, *Schmett. Dtl. Schweiz* (2)2(2) : 654, by original designation and monotypy.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

ZAGULAJEVIA Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 64.

Type-species: *Coleophora tadzhikiella* Danilevski, 1955, *Ent. Obozr.* 34 : 116, figs 7–9, by original designation.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

ZANGHERIPHORA Căpușe, 1971, *Recherches morph. syst. Famille Coleophoridae* : 64.

Type-species: [*Tinea*] *laricella* Hübner, [1817], *Samml. eur. Schmett.* 8, pl. 64, fig. 427, by original designation and monotypy.

Currently considered to be a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**, see pp. 186–191) of *Coleophora* Hübner, 1822.

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